

## GEN. SHAFTER'S EXPLOIT.

## WHAT ARMY MAY ACCOMPLISH

## LANDING OF SOLDIERS AT SANTIAGO COMPARED WITH LIKE EXPEDITIONS OF OTHER WARS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, June 23.—The successful establishment of General Shafter's army upon Cuban soil, when it is adequately appreciated by the American public, will be rightfully regarded as one of the memorable military achievements of history. Europeans who are more familiar with vast army movements are already astonished at the brilliancy with which the complicated enterprise was carried out, especially in view of the slight experience American Army officers have had with tasks of such magnitude.

It turns out that the misunderstood delay at Tampa was utilized to excellent advantage by the authorities to insure every feature of the programme against failure, and the result demonstrates that the command of the United States forces has been in thoroughly capable hands. Impartial experts who have made comparisons between General Shafter's exploit and the most famous expeditions of similar character which have occurred in the last century, declare that no more than three or four incidents in military history have approached in importance the present dispatch of troops to Santiago, and that none of these were more famous than General Shafter's promises to become.

Greater bodies of troops have perhaps been transported to a distance from their main base of supplies, but these movements have taken place either in times of peace or have been unsuccessful. The rapidity with which his sixteen thousand men have been carried over a thousand miles on the high seas and successfully landed in a fortified country is pronounced to be unprecedented.

## BATTLES OF ABOUKIR BAY.

Historically, Aboukir Bay, the scene of at least two of the most famous engagements ever fought, comes to the mind of every Army and Navy officer when Santiago is mentioned. It was at this point that Nelson fought the battle of the Nile just one hundred years ago, where Napoleon landed a year later with five thousand men and defeated fifteen thousand Turks, and where, in March, 1801, was fought the greatest combined naval and military engagement of the world, when the British began the expulsion of the French.

The English naval force engaged was comparatively small, consisting of seven line-of-battle ships and several frigates and sloops, while the army numbered seventeen thousand in unarmored transports. The fleet being composed entirely of sailing vessels, it took a day to anchor them, followed by a delay of six days on account of the heavy gales and rough surf, which prevented a landing and enabled the French to make preparations for effective resistance.

The first division of six thousand men was landed in small boats under heavy fire. While this division held its position on the beach the boats returned to the ships for the second division, and it was not until late at night that the entire landing was completed. Then one thousand seamen had to haul the heavy guns up the beach in the sand.

## CONTRASTED WITH SHAFTER'S WORK.

The French were reinforced by seven thousand men before they were attacked and defeated after fierce fighting, and it was not until a month after the landing that Alexandria capitulated.

The gallant defense made by the insignificant French force in strong contrast to the reception which greeted General Shafter, especially as the latter's operation was conducted upon a well-wooded and desolitous coast, easily held by concealed guerrillas, while in Egypt the land was flat and practically treeless. It remains to be seen whether the strategical diversion executed by a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet completely succeeded in drawing the enemy away from the selected point of debarkation east of Santiago; whether the Spaniards were affected by mortal fear of getting within range of the battle-ships' guns, or whether the Cubans had driven them back into the city.

Another of the greatest landings was that at Vera Cruz in April, 1847, when General Scott, after taking all the regulars away from General Taylor, leaving him the volunteers, organized his expedition of 12,000 men in seventy ships and transports at Lobos Island, 200 miles from his object point. The armed convoy to this expedition consisted of ten naval vessels, and for the first time in history the expeditionary force used steam as a motive power.

## LANDED WITHOUT LOSS OF A MAN.

Special surf boats to carry a hundred men each were provided for landing purposes, and the organization was established ashore without the loss of a man, the point selected for commencing the investment of the city being outside of the range of the forts. The transports in this expedition were roomy, sidewheel vessels, particularly adapted for the short journey they undertook, and the voyage was not necessitated by the distance from home, but rather by the inaccessibility of approach to Vera Cruz overland.

At least one thousand sailors participated in the siege, using guns stripped from the batteries of the ships. General Scott having no heavy weapons in his army. Among the first and second lieutenants at this landing who afterward became famous were U. S. Grant, Longstreet, Beauregard, McClellan, Vera Port, Hancock and Stonewall Jackson. Vera Cruz finally surrendered after a week's energetic siege and bombardment by the allied marine and land forces.

The third notable occurrence of the co-operation of the Army and Navy was that of Fort Fisher, commencing with the unsuccessful attack at the close of 1864 and terminating in the bloody victory of the siege consisted of sixty-five vessels, mounting nearly five hundred guns, conveying two thousand men, under General Butler. After the first repulse General Butler and the Army returned to Hampton Roads, but General Grant sent the troops back, 2,500 strong, under General Terry, and in the second attempt, using all the small boats from the warships, it took a whole day to put the soldiers and marines and sailors ashore.

## SANTIAGO'S POSSIBLE DEFENCE.

Whether the Spaniards offer a stubborn resistance for the next week or two or tamely succumb in a few days, it is inconceivable that anything can happen to modify the praise that has already been accorded to those who have carried out the project.

The interior defenses of Santiago itself are pitifully inferior to those of either Fort Fisher or Vera Cruz from an army standpoint. The object to be achieved is totally different from that of either of the American expeditions or that at Aboukir.

The complication caused by Cervera seeking a refuge in the land-locked harbor is altogether

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM IRLAND. Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 2 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

unprecedented in military and naval annals, and the uses to which the Spanish Admiral will probably put his ships when he is surrounded by land forces are entirely problematical. It is believed, however, that he will attempt to defend himself to the last, and that his surrender will not be accomplished until the American Army, having seized the forts at the entrance and destroyed the mine fields by night, provides safe access for the heavier battle-ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron and makes possible a duel to death at close quarters within the harbor.

## THE CAMPAIGN AT MANILA.

## NO UNFRIENDLINESS INTENDED BY CHINA IN THE ZAFIRO INCIDENT.

Washington, June 23.—The Chinese Minister was among the callers at the State Department to-day, and it was inferred that the visit had reference to the action of China in ordering the dispatch-boat Zafiro, of Admiral Dewey's fleet, away from Chinese waters. The Minister feels confident there is some misapprehension over the action toward the Zafiro. He says China has the most friendly feeling for the United States, and that the Government certainly would take no action prejudicial toward this country, unless it was necessary in the maintenance of strict neutrality. He thinks the only trouble that may have arisen is due to the question of authority over certain territory surrounding Hong Kong. Efforts have been made for some time to extend the British territory contiguous to Hong Kong. The Minister thinks the uncertainty over this territory may have given rise to some question as to the right of the Zafiro to remain in one of the ports of this debatable country. At all events, China does not want the incident to be taken as an evidence of ill will.

The technical reason for the expulsion of the Zafiro, however, would be sufficient, it is believed, if she undertook to take on supplies for Dewey's squadron at a Chinese port. Neutrality laws prohibit a belligerent vessel from returning to the same port in a neutral country within three months, and the Zafiro has made, as a matter of fact, several trips back and forth from Manila to the mainland. The British Government in one case was obliged to direct that the ship should not be allowed to take aboard supplies for the fleet or anything beyond a few luxuries for the officers.

In reply to the suggestion coming from an English source at Hong Kong, that the United States should acquire a coaling station on the Chinese mainland with or without the consent of China, it is said here in high official circles that the United States at any time since the outbreak of the war between China and Japan might have acquired such a right from the Chinese Government on making the request. Moreover, it is intimated that in Secretary Gresham's administration of the State Department the Chinese Government, without awaiting a request of this kind, let it be known to its Government that it would not object to its acquisition of a coaling station. No effort was made, however, to act on this intimation, the officials hardly realizing the extent to which the seizure of Chinese coast territory was to be carried within a few years, and not desiring to begin the partition of China.

## GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.

Washington, June 23.—The reports that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila are discredited in the most positive manner at the State Department and in the best informed diplomatic quarters. It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda inspired from Madrid, which for weeks has been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States, Germany, France and other countries. That the report is purely conjectural is shown from the fact that there is no cable communication out of Manila, and even Admiral Dewey, who holds the shore end of the cable, has not been heard from in some days. The authorities here take strong grounds in maintaining that the good faith of Germany cannot be questioned, in view of the definite statements from the German foreign office and from the German Ambassador to the State Department. These have said with the utmost positiveness that Germany was not only maintaining the strictest neutrality, but any reports of ulterior motives on her part were unwarranted and were a reflection upon the good faith with which that empire deals with the outside world. The officials here regard such assurances as conclusive, and they will not even entertain the idea that the presence of German ships in Manila Harbor is a menace. So long as there is no overt act or menace, the authorities here will rely absolutely on the assurances Germany has given voluntarily.

In some quarters it is suggested that such a serious condition of affairs might arise at Manila as to lead the foreign naval commanders to land forces for strictly police duty. But, it is said by officials that no such condition has arisen thus far, and that there is every evidence that Admiral Dewey is strong enough to maintain order and protect the lives and property of all parties concerned. In any event, it is pointed out, the landing of a foreign force would be only for police purposes, in case an insurgent raid threatened a wholesale massacre, and such police protection would be temporary and quite distinct from a well-defined Government policy to secure territory in the Philippines. Aside from the reliance placed on the voluntary friendly assurances of Germany the officials are confident that the fact and foresight of Admiral Dewey will successfully maintain the interests of this Government, and at the same time avoid foreign entanglements.

## ASTOR BATTERY ON MERRITT'S VESSEL.

San Francisco, June 23.—It is now stated that two batteries of the 3d Artillery and the Astor Battery will go to Manila on the Newport, which will convey General Merritt to the Philippines.

## MONADNOCK OFF FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, June 23.—The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila, by way of Honolulu, this afternoon. The collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first. The warship followed in a few minutes. Men on the Monadnock think that the ship will make the trip to Manila in about twenty-three days.

## EIGHTH ARMY CORPS FORMED.

San Francisco, June 23.—General Merritt yesterday received orders from the War Department providing for the organization of the new Army corps, to be known as the Eighth. The corps will consist of three divisions, two to be made up of the troops of the first, second and third Manila expeditions, and the third division to be composed of all the troops going with Major-General Otis, on the fourth expedition. Brigadier-General King will probably be the commander of this division. It will not probably relinquish command of the new Army corps for several months, or until his duties as Governor-General of the Philippines interfere with the discharge of military duties.

## GERMAN MARINES TO LAND.

London, June 24.—The Washington correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, has arranged for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German Consulate, if necessary, with American permission."

## FIGHT REPORTED AT BAIQUIRI

## MADRID DISPATCHES FROM CUBA SAY THERE WAS A BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

Madrid, June 23.—The Minister for War, General Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing that "The Americans' first attack on Puenta Barraco has been repulsed after a hard-fought and bloody engagement."

Cable dispatches received from Admiral Cervera say that the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago de Cuba have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defence of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch says that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba says: "The attack on Sabana and Baiquiri continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed except on the left at Baiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of a flanking movement upon the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometres east of Baiquiri. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains. Sabana and Barraco was destroyed by the American shells."

An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated to-day, says:

"The attack began yesterday. The enemy concentrated landing forces in front of Puenta Barraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

Another official dispatch, from Havana, says: "The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has begun the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Baiquiri and at Puenta Barraco."

This afternoon a semi-official note was issued "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that "merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometres east of Baiquiri, where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards."

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy, and that yellow fever is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created an "excellent impression" here, as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatches from Cuba were read in the Senate here to-day, whereupon the Senators made patriotic speeches.

Senator Navarro Rodriguez declared Europe and the whole world are "committing the greatest and most horrible crime in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Puerta Barraco is situated a short distance from Baiquiri, where the United States troops landed yesterday. It is nearer the coast, and therefore more completely under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged that it is highly improbable that the Army has been repulsed, as announced in Madrid.

## SITUATION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

## A CUBAN BRINGS VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM SANTIAGO TO GARCIA'S CAMP.

In General Garcia's Camp, Province of Santiago, June 22, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—A Cuban, who left the city of Santiago de Cuba on Monday night, arrived at General Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it.

The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago, and they now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and light-house about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is uninjured, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya, also uninjured, lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo-boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sank the Reina Mercedes, and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The most important statement made was in substance that the torpedo-boats have not, since their arrival here, made any attempt to leave, being unable to do so. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by the overland route two weeks ago.

The shells that sank the Reina Mercedes were fired in the first bombardment by the Massachusetts, under the command of Commodore Schley. Beyond this loss and the loss of life there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were destroyed, and one smooth-bore gun was dismounted on the west battery.

Seven new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ships' 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Automatic guns of all descriptions it appears are being dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city. A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city.

## SPANISH SOLDIERS KNOWN AS THE REGULAR

The Spanish soldiers known as the regular troops are on half rations, and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about three thousand men. They are compelled to forage for themselves. The spirit of discontent is widespread among the Spanish troops, and an uprising in Santiago is feared.

There is an absolute lack of drugs in Santiago, and the crews of the Spanish warships are on half rations.

## SPAIN'S BOY KING CONFIRMED.

Madrid, June 23.—King Alfonso was confirmed yesterday, with great ceremony, in the presence of the royal family, the Court dignitaries, the Cabinet Ministers and the Grandees.

## SPANIARDS SEND REINFORCEMENTS.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The Government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish reinforcements are being concentrated at Santiago."

## DON'T BE DECEIVED ON PERFUMES.

Dishonest dealers are selling fraudulent substitutes of E. F. Pinard Perfumes put up under similar names and packages with French labels. See the signature E. F. Pinard on every package. On July 1 these perfumes, owing to the Dingley bill, will advance 10 cents per bottle.—Adv.

## ALL TROOPS SAFELY LANDED.

## WORK OF PLACING SHAFTER'S SOLDIERS ON CUBAN SOIL COMPLETED.

Washington, June 23.—The only positive news coming to the War Department from Cuba up to the close of office hours was a dispatch to General Miles from one of his staff officers and a brief dispatch to General Greely from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen.

General Miles's dispatch stated that the landing of troops had been completed without any casualties save to one Cuban soldier, who had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell.

The troops of Garcia and Rabi, about 3,700 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greetings.

Stress was laid upon the point that the Cubans were well armed and well disciplined. General Garcia was confident that his forces would be swelled to ten thousand men as soon as Santiago fell. About the only need among the Cubans was shoes and quinine. The dispatch to General Greely merely stated that progress was being made in connecting the military forces directly with the War Department.

## ALGER AND MILES GRATIFIED.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the Secretary's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon when the first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The Secretary read it aloud with evident satisfaction, and both men expressed themselves as gratified with this favorable report, coming, as it did, from the enemy.

There was no surprise that the fighting had begun so soon. Secretary Alger said that no word had been received indicating that fighting was in progress. He had no reason to doubt, however, that the troops had encountered the Spanish forces and had given a good account of themselves.

He commented on Admiral Cervera's message that the situation was "critical," and that the Spaniards had been obliged to retire, as in strange contrast with Madrid's claim of a "Spanish victory."

General Miles said that the American troops would now push forward aggressively, driving in the Spaniards and forcing them to fight.

## TO TERMINATE THE WAR.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Morning Post" says:

"The Government, it is reported, has authorized its agents throughout the country to ascertain the opinion of the people as to the desirability of terminating the war."

"Señor Sagasta will announce the result after the Cortes is prorogued."

## SAID TO HAVE RUN BLOCKADE.

Madrid, June 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, read the following official dispatch from Havana:

"The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Maria Christina has succeeded in running the blockade and has entered Cienfuegos with a large cargo of provisions and war stores."

A dispatch to "El Imparcial" from Havana says:

"The cruiser Reina Christina escaped from Santiago, and after running the gauntlet of the entire American fleet, safely reached Havana. Three fast American cruisers pursued her near Havana. It was an exciting chase; but the Americans did not venture within range of the Havana forts."

## TO STOP BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 22, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and by sea but a few days off, Admiral Sampson has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast westward of Santiago de Cuba.

For three weeks the south coast west of Santiago, to Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been simply on paper, in name only, with the result that it is known that a number of ships have run the blockade and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana.

The majority of the blockade runners have gone out from Jamaica, and two of them at least are known to have made several trips. Only last week the steamer Purissima Concepcion, flying the Spanish flag, took a cargo out of Kingston, ostensibly for Manzanillo, but probably for the Isle of Pines. The Purissima Concepcion carried, in addition to provisions, arms and ammunition. These cargoes were undoubtedly smuggled into the Spanish lines and will aid Captain-General Blanco greatly in withstanding the siege.

Admiral Sampson has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

## CAMARA HEADING FOR SUEZ.

Palermo, June 23.—The "Giornale di Sicilia" publishes a dispatch from the Island of Pantelleria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo-boats, and conveying five transports, passed there on Tuesday, June 21, going in the direction of the Suez.

## BOUND FOR MANILA. SAYS SAGASTA.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Señor Sagasta informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day (Thursday) that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader, in a bitter attack upon the Government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that has happened, and he warned the Ministers that if they suspended the Cortes, justification would be afforded for the use of other means. His speech roused a tempest, and the sitting was suspended."

## INFANTA EULALIA'S MISSION.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"I hear the Infanta Eulalia is going to Vienna on a confidential mission."

## WARSHIP DESTROYS A FORT.

Madrid, June 23.—A Havana dispatch says: "An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded."

## TO SUSPEND SITTINGS OF CORTES.

Madrid, June 23.—The Senate to-day adopted the Budget, which will permit the Government to suspend the sittings of the Cortes.

The newspapers talk of a possible change of Ministry next week.

## WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The War Department received advices from Cuba to the effect that all the troops of the army of invasion had landed safely.

Madrid dispatches from Cuba state that the Spaniards made an attack on the American forces landing at Baiquiri and were repulsed by the invaders.

A force of sixteen hundred men sailed from Newport News on the converted cruiser Yale for the Cuban coast to reinforce the first army of invasion under General Shafter; the Harvard will not follow until next week.

Señor Sagasta said in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies that Admiral Camara's fleet was bound for the Philippines.

A Cuban who came into Garcia's camp from Santiago gave valuable information as to the position of Cervera's fleet.

## MORE TROOPS OFF FOR CUBA.

## MICHIGAN MEN SAIL ON THE YALE FROM NEWPORT NEWS—THE HARVARD'S DEPARTURE DELAYED UNTIL TUESDAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Newport News, Va., June 23.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, Captain Wise, having on board sixteen hundred Michigan volunteers, under General W. H. Duffield, sailed from Old Point at 6 o'clock this evening for Santiago de Cuba. This was the first expedition to go directly to the scene of action from Hampton Roads, and it was truly an impressive sight. Nothing to compare with it has been seen at Old Point since the war began.

The Michigan troops arrived early this morning and went aboard the Yale at 1:30 o'clock, but it was not until 6 that the speedy cruiser got under way for Cuba's shores. The artillery bands from the fort played patriotic airs, the Maryland infantry in camp there cheered their comrades on to the front, and the men, women and children, who had come from miles around to see the troops, waved patriotic farewells. The signal officer at Cape Henry reported that the Yale passed outside the Capes a few minutes before 7 o'clock and headed directly south at a high rate of speed.

When the steamer Washington, from Alexandria, tied up at Old Point at 6:45 o'clock this morning, the whole of the 33d Michigan Regiment, under Colonel C. L. Boynton, and one battalion of the 34th Michigan, under Major Thomas L. Winnis, were aboard. Within thirty minutes the men landed and took possession of the pier and boulevard. Scores of the weary volunteers threw their knapsacks down on the rough boards, and, using them as pillows, were soon fast asleep, a refreshing luxury they had been unable to obtain in the night. Guards were thrown out and visitors were not admitted inside the lines.

Captain Denning, in charge of subsistence, had made arrangements for feeding the men, and they were sent in detachments of four hundred to the fort canteen to satisfy the inner man.

## SOLDIERS EAGER FOR FOOD.

The men clamored for food, saying they had been half-starved for the last few days. The attendants did not wait until they had eaten enough, and the men, who were evidently of good breeding, soon lost their heads and began to break everything they could get their hands on.

The attendants remonstrated and a row was started. A number of Maryland infantry and artillery officers intervened, and it is reported that one of them was painfully injured. All of the offenders were placed under arrest and marched to the steamer, where they were compelled to eat army food. The entire regiment was served with breakfast and dinner at the fort, and many of them did not hesitate to state that these were the first square meals they had received in several days.

In the mean time the steamer Norfolk, which accompanied the Washington, was alongside the Yale unloading equipments and light camp equipage. Captain Wise signalled that the Yale was ready to receive the troops, and the regiment was again formed and embarked on the Washington. The lines were cast off for a round, and the steamer sailed out to where the Yale was anchored, running alongside. The volunteers were all aboard the transport in an hour and were assigned to the places they will occupy on the trip to Santiago, which will occupy four days.

Captain Wise was to get away at 2:30 o'clock, but at the last minute orders came to await the arrival of an additional 1,000 cases of six-mile moccasins from New York. The steamer Old Dominion was sighted at 3:30 o'clock, swiftly ploughing her way through Hampton Roads, and her appearance was the signal for a round cheer. She ran alongside the Yale and discharged her cargo before 6 o'clock. Black smoke had been pouring from the cruiser's three funnels for an hour, and just on the hour her anchor was weighed.

There were many sad hearts on the Maryland regiments, which were lined up on the piers and breakwater. These men do not rely upon the guns of Fort Monroe, and have through their officers petitioned the Department to detail them for duty in Cuba. Their disappointment, however, did not deter them from giving these more fortunate comrades a round cheer at the departure of the Yale will be remembered as one of the most inspiring scenes ever witnessed at Old Point.

## HARVARD NOT TO SAIL BEFORE TUESDAY.

The next troops to arrive from Camp Alger will be the rest of the 34th Michigan, the 3d Virginia and the 9th Massachusetts, completing the First Brigade of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. It is learned to-night, however, that the War Department has deferred the departure of these men for Santiago until next Tuesday. Major Howard, Quartermaster-in-Chief of the Second Corps, received a telegram to-day informing him that he need not prepare for the reception of troops until next Tuesday morning. Captain Denning also received instructions to this effect.

Captain Denning stated to-day that the other men of the First Brigade, about twenty-four hundred, will go south on the Harvard, and that the bulk of the 1,400 pounds of subsistence here and at Berkeley will be sent to Santiago on a third ship, not yet selected, together with mules and carts. This ship will be loaded in time to go with the Harvard Tuesday afternoon. The Harvard has no subsistence on board for a round trip, as Captain Cotton has received no orders to take it, and declined to accept it from the Old Dominion people.

## ROMANED THE MORRO.

Madrid, June 23.—A later official dispatch from Havana, signed by Admiral Manterola, confirms the earlier announcements and says: "The Americans bombarded the battery at El Morro and the other batteries defending Santiago Bay from 7 o'clock until 11 in the morning."

## FRANCE TO BE FRIENDLY.

London, June 24.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Mail," reporting an interview with M. Charles de Freycinet, who has accepted the Foreign office portfolio in the Cabinet now being constructed by M. Paul Peytral, says: "M. de Freycinet informed me that his policy respecting the Hispano-American war would be identical with M. Hanotaux's, and he added that he would adopt every friendly means to secure an early peace."

## LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Commencing June 24, trains for Port Washington will leave East Thirty-fourth-st. weekdays, 6:30, 10:30 a. m.; 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:30, 12:30 a. m.; 2, 5 p. m.—Adv.

## FIGHT AT SANTIAGO SOON

## SPANIARDS TO MAKE A STRONG STAND THERE.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Jaragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 22, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23.—The landing of troops without opposition this morning indicates that the Spanish military authorities are concentrating all their strength for defence at Santiago proper.

## SHAFTER'S TROOPS ALLOWED TO LAND WITHOUT SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

A half-hour's vigorous shelling from Jaragua for five miles west along the road toward Santiago cleared the way, but it was little more than a spectacle, because it was so one-sided.

The Spanish forces could not have withstood the fire. They would have been mowed down.

When the landing was made at Jaragua the village was deserted. Everything was quickly taken possession of by the American troops from the shore to the slopes of the Alters Mountains.

Admiral Sampson came up in his flagship, the New-York, after the hills had been shelled, and conferred with General Shafter about future movements. The headquarters camp will be established here until stores can be landed, as the soldiers have only three days' rations. Then a prompt movement will be made against Santiago.

The indications are that the siege guns and heavy artillery can be transported along the road without serious inconvenience. The engineer corps was among the first to land, and is already at work.

Definite knowledge seems to be lacking as to whether Cervera has been able to take many of the guns from his ships in the harbor and mount them on the heights commanding the city. Reconnoitring during the next few days will establish this and other points.

The insurgent co-operation has not so far been much help to the Army. The transports can leave here for Tampa in two days.

## QUICK WORK OF INVADERS.

## SPANIARDS BURNED AND DESERTED THE TOWN AS THE AMERICAN TROOPS APPROACHED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

On Board The Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Wanda, Baiquiri Harbor